The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3779. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

Heavy Firing Opened Last Wednesday.

Twelve Hundred and Fifteen Shots Fired During the First 24 Hours.

THREE OF THE MONITORS ENGAGED

REPORTS FROM THE REBELS

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Nov. 2.

The Richmond Whig of Oct. 31 has been received here, and contains the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter to-day is the heaviest that has yet taken place. From sundown on Wednesday until sundown on Thursday, 1,215 shots from 15-inch mortars and 300-pounder Parrotts have been thrown against the fort. Our loss is seven wounded.

This morning the enemy opened fire from the mortar battery at Cummings' Point upon the northeast angle of the fort, which seems to be the special object of their attention.

The enemy's batteries engaged were those at Gregg and Wagner, the Centre battery and Cummings' Point battery, with the addition of three monitors.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter will pass on! but slow fire is much slower. Our logistics are slowly and deliberately. The enemy at present pays no attention to them.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Communications Threatened by Rebel Cavalry—The Recent Fight near Chattanooga—Official Statement of Losses and Captures.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 2.

The Journal learns that S. D. LEE, WHEELER, Roddy and Pegram are in the neighborhood of Decatur, Courtland and Tuscumbia, South of the Tennessee River, with a combined force of 15,000 rebel cavalry, prepared to operate on the line of Gen. GRANT's communications.

A party of Wheeler's scouts were captured in Maury County, Tenn., recently, and sent to Nashville.

Pegram is reported to have been wounded again in a battle near Tuscumbia, on the 26th ult.

THE FIGHT NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2.

The following was received to-day at the headquarters of the army:

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29—11:30 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Since the fight of the night of the 26th the enemy has not disturbed us.

Gen. HOOKER took many prisoners, among whom were four officers and one hundred and three men. He also captured nearly a thousand Rebels' rifles. His loss was three hundred and fifty officers and men killed and wounded.

(Signed) G. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

Visits to the Russian Fleet.

Yesterday a delegation from Rhode Island, Hon. J. B. BARNBURN, Secretary of State, and others, visited the Russian Admiral, and extended to him and his officers an invitation from Gov. SPRAGUE to accept the hospitalities of the State. The Admiral courteously accepted the invitation, but stated that he was unable to name the period at which he could avail himself of it.

The Jersey City ferry-boat, the New-York, just completed, made a trial trip yesterday with the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City, and others, as guests. During the trip a visit was made to the Russian Admiral. The party were received very cordially. The Mayor made a very neat little speech, which was as neatly responded to. A pleasant and social scene ensued, during which there was an abundance of kindly expressions made and reciprocated. The Admiral and his officers were invited to participate in the brief trip, but were compelled to decline; they however visited the *New-York*, where a handsome collation was spread and where after enjoying that, speeches and toasts were in order. The whole affair was a very pleasant one, entirely unexpected to the Admiral, and, indeed, impromptu on the part of the excursionists.

The New Provost-Marshal—Who Brig.-Gen. Hays is.

It has already been announced that Brig.-Gen. HAYS is to succeed Col. NUGENT as Assistant Provost-Marshal-General for the first ten Congressional Districts of this State. The reason for the change may be found in the fact that the Government proposes to consolidate the office of Provost-Marshal and the mustering and disbursing office formerly under the charge of Col. RENYER. The successor of Col. NUGENT is also to take charge of the recruiting business of this City under the new call of the President. It was thought to be desirable that the head of these several departments should be an officer of higher rank than Colonel, and hence the change. Col. NUGENT will probably remain here as assistant to Gen. HAYS. Gen. HAYS is a Virginian by birth and a Tennessean by adoption. He graduated at West Point in 1840, served in the Mexican War, WHERE he was wounded, and brevetted Major for gallant conduct on the 13th of September, 1847. He was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers Nov. 29, 1862. For some time past he has been President of the Court-Martial sitting at Washington, from which place he comes to assume the duties of his new post. He was present at Col. NUGENT's office most of the day yesterday making arrangements for entering upon his new duties.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN and Staff, accompanied by Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL and other distinguished Pennsylvanians, are temporarily in this city. They are the guests of Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED, who entertains them at his residence, No. 102 Madison-avenue, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock.

The Governor visited the Russian fleet Monday afternoon, and is to be entertained this evening at a private dinner at Delmonico's.

It is hoped his presence can be secured at the Grand Ball in honor of the Russian Admiral and fleet.

The Governor will be serenaded this evening at the Astor House.

The Harlem and Fordham Railroad Opened.

Yesterday afternoon, the first excursion was made over the road, from Harlem Bridge to Fordham. The road is five miles long, was commenced in May and is now ready for business. There is a general rejoicing at both ends of the route, and along it, at the improved facilities afforded—facilities which have been long needed by the thickly populated section in which the road is located. The cars are fitted up comfortably and handsomely, and the Directors propose, in every way, to please the public and popularize the road.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY—ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRESERVING ORDER BY THE POLICE.—The entire Police force will be on duty to-day, by order of the authorities at Headquarters, with a view to preserve the peace, and keep the way clear around the Polls, so that every legal voter may have an opportunity to deposit his vote. A large reserve force will be at Headquarters, in Mulberry-street, throughout the day, and upon the first intimation of a disturbance in any quarter of the City, a sufficient number of men will be sent to put it down immediately. We are assured that the arrangements for quelling any disturbance are ample and complete.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.—Nos. 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

Please for Holding the Polls—Candidates for the Senate and Assembly—Tasks and Suggestions.

The State election to-day is one which should enlist the active interest of every patriotic man—of every one who desires to see the policy of the Government sustained, and the Union preserved and vindicated by an uncompromising prosecution of the war to a successful issue. It is not a question of party success which is to-day, it is one of national unity and national destiny. The feeling in this City and the rest of the loyal is hopeful, enthusiastic; the signs indicate that its strength in this State will far exceed the combinations of the opposition. If it would be worth the duty of every loyal man to cast aside all business to-day, save that of voting himself and seeing that others vote, the result would be a blow to Copperheadism, heartsunk as near a crushing one that it would never recover. All that is needed is for every loyal man to feel that to-day he has a sacred duty to perform, and to resolve to perform it.

The following are the State officers to be elected: Secretary of State, State Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, State Engineer, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judge Court of Appeals.

The County and Judiciary officers are: Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge Court of Common Pleas, two Justices of the Superior Court, Justice of the Marine Court, Surrogate, Recorder, Register, Supervisor.

Four Senators and seventeen Assemblymen are also to be elected from this City.

No the Unregistered.

If you have neglected registering do not allow it to prevent you from voting. Certificates can be had at the polls, make the affidavit as to your being a legal voter, have it verified by a commissioner, present it to the Inspector, and then put in your vote.

Close Your Stores.

Let every loyal man to-day close his store by noon and give himself and his employees full time to vote and time to work—time to see if their friends have voted and to hurry them to the duty. Such a movement will add thousands to the loyal vote of to-day. It will put into the field an army of zealous workers.

Places for Holding the Polls.

The following are designated as the places in each Election District in the several Wards of this City, at which elections shall be held, until otherwise ordered:

FIRST WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 34 Greenwich-street.	2.	No. 52 Hudson-street.
3.	No. 28 Greenwich-street.	4.	No. 181 Broad-street.
5.	No. 110 Greenwich-st.		

SECOND WARD.

1.	No. 81 Jane-street.	2.	No. 12 Carlisle-st.

THIRD WARD.

1.	No. 169 Greenwich-st.	2.	No. 205 Greenwich-st.
3.	No. 164 Barclay-street.	4.	No. 3 Hudson-street.

FOURTH WARD.

1.	No. 11 Jacob-street.	2.	No. 42 James-street.
3.	No. 1 Duane-street.	4.	No. 61 Cherry-street.
5.	No. 19 New-Bowery.	6.	No. 40 Catharine-street.
7.	No. 67 Cherry-street.		

FIFTH WARD.

1.	No. 126 Church-street.	2.	No. 69 Hudson-street.
3.	No. 82 West-street.	4.	No. 288 Greenwich-st.
5.	No. 183 Chambers-street.	6.	No. 288 Greenwich-st.
7.	No. 166 West Broadway.	8.	No. 256 Canal-street.

SIXTH WARD.

1.	No. 8 Chambers-street.	2.	No. 37 Centre-street.
3.	Sixth Ward Hotel, corner Centre and Reade-sts.	4.	No. 7 Mulberry-street.
5.	No. 39 City Hall-place.	6.	No. 160 Mott-street.
7.	No. 72 Elm-street.	8.	No. 97 Elizabeth-street.
		9.	No. 97 Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

1.	No. 21 Henry-street.	2.	No. 1 Montgomery-st.
3.	No. 109 Cherry-street.	4.	No. 81 Montgomery-st.
5.	No. 30 Henry-st.	6.	No. 273 Cherry-street.
7.	No. 49 Monroe-street.	8.	No. 278 Cherry-street.
9.	No. 69 Pike-street.	10.	No. 279 Monroe-street.
11.	No. 193 & 195 Henry-st.		

EIGHTH WARD.

1.	No. 67 Greene-street.	2.	No. 66 West Houston-st.
3.	No. 69 Thompson-street.	4.	No. 140 Vest-street.
5.	No. 7 Clark-street.	6.	No. 289 Varick-street.
7.	No. 12 Dominick-street.	8.	No. 285 Varick-street.
9.	No. 107 Greenwich-st.	10.	No. 283 Spring-street.
11.	No. 104 Vestry-street.	12.	No. 289 Hudson-street.

NINTH WARD.

1.	No. 678 Greenwich-st.	2.	No. 20 Fourth-street.
3.	No. 68 Hudson-street.	4.	No. 22 Ninth-avenue.
5.	Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton streets.	6.	No. 284 Bleecker-st.
7.	No. 12 Christopher-st.	8.	No. 4 Bethune-street.
9.	No. 12 Seventh-avenue.	10.	No. 733 Greenwich-st.
11.	No. 59 Hammond-street.	12.	Southwest cor. of Washington and West Tenth-streets.

TENTH WARD.

1.	Tenth Ward Hotel, cor. of Broome and Forsyth streets.	2.	No. 687½ Orchard-street.
3.	No. 73 Allen-street.	4.	No. 32 Essex-street.
		5.	No. 52 Eldridge-street.
		6.	No. 32 Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

1.	No. 141 Attorney-street.	10.	No. 185 Lewis-street.
2.	No. 226 Stanton-street.	11.	No. 69 Avenue D.
3.	No. 278 Stanton-street.	12.	No. 215 Sixth-street.
4.	No. 80 Lewis-street.	13.	No. 239 Eighth-street.
5.	No. 79 Stanton-street.	14.	No. 134 Avenue D.
6.	No. 36 Avenue C.	15.	No. 418 First-street.
7.	No. 7 Avenue C.	16.	No. 225 East Tenth-st.
8.	No. 249 Third-street.	17.	No. 244 Eleventh-street.
9.	Union Hall, corner Avenue C and Fourth-st.	18.	No. 201 Avenue C.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District, at the house of Geo. W. Jenkins, Broadway and Ninety-sixth-street.

Second District, on the southeast corner of Eighty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

Third District, at Charles Hauck's house, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue.

Fourth District, at James Hoey's, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

Fifth District, at the house of Adam Hiltz, corner of Broadway and Manhattan-street.

Sixth District, at the house of William Harris, Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 147 Delancey-street.	2.	No. 1 Gouch-street.
3.	No. 39 Attorney-street.	4.	No. 24 Maugin-street.
5.	No. 97 Fifth-street.	6.	No. 94 Suffolk-street.
7.	No. 111 Broome-street.	8.	No. 95 Canal-street.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

1.	No. 277 Mott-street.	2.	No. 276 Grand-street.
3.	No. 31 Prince-street.	4.	No. 262 Mott-street.
5.	No. 179 Elizabeth-street.	6.	No. 132 Mott-street.
7.	No. 37 Hester-street.	8.	No. 37 Baker-street.
9.	No. 32 Mercer-street.	10.	No. 257 Elizabeth-st.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1.	No. 295 Avenue A.	2.	No. 1 West Houston-st.
3.	No. 1 Avenue A, corner of Fourth-st.	4.	No. 1 Stuyvesant Square West.
5.	No. 115 Avenue A.	6.	No. 1 Stuyvesant Square East.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1.	No. 29 Second-st.	2.	No. 29 Fourth-st.
3.	No. 129 Seventh-st.	4.	No. 81 Avenue A.
5.	No. 208 East 12th-st.	6.	No. 257 Avenue A.
7.	No. 206 East 14th-st.	8.	No. 261 Avenue A.
9.	No. 203 East 16th-st.	10.	No. 1078 Third-st.
11.	No. 215 East 18th-st.	12.	No. 1076 Third-st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1.	No. 4 Rivington-st.	12.	No. 59 Avenue A, corner of Fourth-st.
2.	No. 251 Bowery, corner of Houston-st.	13.	No. 1 Avenue A, corner of Fifteenth-st.
3.	No. 164 Stanton-st.	14.	No. 1 Avenue A, corner of Fifteenth-st.
4.	No. 22 Second-st.	15.	No. 1 Avenue A, corner of Fifteenth-st.
5.	No. 197 Fifth-street.	16.	No. 233 East 13th-st.
6.	No. 139 First-avenue.	17.	No. 103 Avenue A.
7.	No. 106 East 12th-st.	18.	No. 99 Avenue A.
8.	No. 204 East 12th-st.	19.	No. 1076 Third-st.
9.	No. 208 East 14th-st.	20.	No. 1076 Third-st.
10.	No. 214 East 16th-st.	21.	No. 1076 Third-st.
11.	No. 215 East 18th-st.	22.	No. 1076 Third-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District, No. 63 Union-place.

Second District, No. 25 East Nineteenth-street.

Third District, No. 703 West Twenty-fourth-street, south corner of Eighth-avenue.

Fourth District, northwest corner of Fifteenth street and Third-avenue.

Fifth District, northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue.

Sixth District, No. 342 Second-avenue.

Seventh District, No. 219 Second-avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-fourth-street.

Eighth District, northwest corner of First-avenue and Sixteenth-street.

Ninth District, southwest corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue.

Eleventh District, southwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

Twelfth District, southeast corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue.

Thirteenth District, southeast corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue.

Fourteenth District, southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Avenue A.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District, Sorrow's corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street.

Second District, Second-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, house of J. Calvin.

Third District, southwest corner of Fifty-first-street and Fourth-avenue.

Fourth District, northeast corner of Fifty-second-street and Third-avenue.

Fifth District, southeast corner of Fifty-second-street and Second-avenue.

Sixth District, at No. 1,000 Second-avenue, corner of Fifty-fifth-street.

Seventh District, at No. 1,000 Second-avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fifth-street.

Eighth District, at No. 1,000 Third-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth-streets.

Ninth District, at No. 1,000 East Fifty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Tenth District, at No. 1,000 Second-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets.

Eleventh District, at No. 1,000 Second-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets.

Twelfth District, at No. 1,000 Second-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	No. 205 Ninth-street.	2.	No. 205 Eighth-street.
3.	No. 207 Ninth-street.	4.	No. 213 Seventh-street.
5.	No. 207 Tenth-street.	6.	No. 207 Seventh-street.
7.	No. 205 Tenth-street.	8.	No. 207 Eighth-street.
9.	No. 205 Eighth-street.	10.	No. 207 Seventh-street.
11.	No. 205 Ninth-street.	12.	No. 207 West 20th-street.
13.	No. 205 Tenth-street.	14.	No. 207 Seventh-street.
15.	No. 205 Eighth-street.	16.	No. 207 Seventh-street.
17.	No. 205 Ninth-street.	18.	No. 207 Seventh-street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First District, at southeast corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue.

Second District, at No. 37 East Twenty-eighth-street.

Third District, at northeast corner of Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

Fourth District, at No. 346 West Thirty-second-street.

Fifth District, No. 160 Thirty-third-street, between First and Second avenues.

Sixth District, at No. 344 Second-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street.

Seventh District, at No. 346 Second-avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-sixth-street.

Eighth District, at No. 128 Third-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-streets.

Ninth District, at No. 128 East Thirty-third-street, southwest corner of Third-avenue.

Tenth District, at No. 301 Fourth-avenue.

Eleventh District, at No. 301 Broadway.

Twelfth District, at No. 301 Fourth-avenue.

Thirteenth District, at No. 301 Fourth-avenue.

Fourteenth District, at No. 301 Thirty-seventh-street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First District, at No. 344 Eighth-avenue.

Second District, at No. 344 West Forty-second-street.

Third District, at No. 338 West Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, south side of Forty-second-street.

Fourth District, at No. 338 West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at National Hall.

Fifth District, at corner of West Forty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

Sixth District, at the southeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street.

Seventh District, at No. 338 West Forty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Eighth District, at No. 338 West Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Ninth District, at the northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-second-street.

Tenth District, at No. 340 Ninth-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, about fifty feet north of Forty-eighth-street, or Eleventh-avenue.

Eleventh District, at the house of Bernard Brehm, No. 340 Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

Twelfth District, southeast corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

Thirteenth District, at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Fifty-ninth-avenue.

Fourteenth District, at Broadway, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets.

Union Nominations for Senators.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—WILLIAM H. GILSON is up as the Union candidate in the Fourth District for Senator against C. B. WOODWORTH, Copperhead. Union men—men who are wearied of having nominations foisted upon them, men who look to the interests of the City and State—will heartily and zealously support Mr. GILSON. He has the personal character and intelligence to merit this; to say nothing of a loyalty which will find effective expression, should he be elected.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—No nomination could be received with more approval than has been that of ANTHONY DEGEX by the Union Convention, Fifth District. His opponent is LUKE F. COZANS, whose antecedents are such that no loyal man can vote for him. Our whole Union ticket is worthy of support. The consideration of Mr. DEGEX was distasteful to many thinking men of the Opposition, and by a united effort on the part of Mr. DEGEX's friends his election can be effected.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Hon. E. F. MATHEWS having declined the Union nomination in the Sixth District in favor of WILLIAM LAIDLAW, Jr., is giving to the latter his cordial support. Mr. LAIDLAW is thoroughly patriotic, a popular man, and a substantial, intelligent citizen. In the event of his election, he would justify it by an able and conscientious discharge of duty, and in all matters affecting the General Government, prove one of its strongest supporters.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—CORNELIUS A. ROWLEY, a talented young lawyer, is the Union candidate for the State Senate in the up-town or Seventh Senatorial District. His opponent is THOMAS C. FIELDS, the leader of the Legislative Voters in Albany last Winter. Mr. ROWLEY has the nomination of the Union party as well as of the People's Union. He was nominated to be elected, and if the residents of the District desire to be fairly, patriotically and honorably represented, they should cast their ballots for Mr. ROWLEY. The disgrace that Mr. FIELDS at Albany, last Winter, brought upon the State of New-York, was such as can never be obliterated, and will not be forgotten. Let all Union men, and all patriotic men in the Seventh District, make an earnest effort to elect Mr. ROWLEY.

Union Assembly Nominations.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Capt. R. F. WEYMOUTH is the Union nominee for Assembly in the First District. His name was received with the utmost enthusiasm in the Convention, where he was unanimously nominated. He represents the Union feeling of the country, should unite upon himself the working, active support of all loyal men in his District. He can be elected if they give this to him, for his personal popularity is great and will of itself secure him a handsome vote.

SECOND DISTRICT.—WILLIAM P. KIRK is in nomination in the Second District. He is well known there, and has a popularity beyond the party, which has put him in nomination. To insure his success, however, will require the energetic action of the Union men. The practical opposition he contends against has been overcome. He has the personal qualifications necessary to make him a useful legislator. Let his own energy be heartily seconded in his district.

THIRD DISTRICT.—A staunch Union man has been nominated in ANDREW J. FREEL. The voters of the Third District, if they desire to be properly and faithfully represented, should make it a personal matter, of course every vote possible for him. There are scores of Union men in this District who could be relied upon, large numbers of whom would take hold—go to work in earnest. Certainly no opening is one which should enlist their time and their energies.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—REUBEN S. MILLS, one of the most popular men in the District, is the Union nominee in the Fourth. He has the qualifications required for the position, is true as steel on the great questions of the day, and will poll the entire strength of Union men in the District. The result should be a creditable one, and no effort left unmade to secure his success.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—ARENDBALD BRADSHAW is the only Union candidate in the Fifth. Mr. FOLSOM has withdrawn, and gives to him a hearty support. The Union vote in the Fifth is very strong, and there will be an earnest effort for the success of the ticket, which should be completed in every District. Mr. BRADSHAW is fully worthy of the efforts which will be made in his behalf, having a clean record as to ability, integrity and loyalty.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—DAVID MENDERSHOOT is in nomination for the Union vote. The Union men of the District are actively at work, and feel sanguine of giving him a successful run. Undaunted at the odds that appear against them, they are making battle in earnest, and will at the close of the polls show a result which will do them honor.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—One of the very best nominations in the City is that of ELBRIDGE C. KELLOGG for the Assembly in this District. He is the leading Admiralty lawyer in the City, and has been for many years foremost among the most active and influential of our citizens in everything relating to the public welfare. He has served in the Assembly, is one of the Board of Registry, and was, for several years, President of the Board of Education. He is a man of rare judgment and good ability, and will make a most valuable member.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—BENJAMIN S. HUTCHINSON, the Union nominee in the Eighth District, presents strong claims for the support of men of all parties, on the score of personal character and ability. He will make a faithful, conscientious and, of course, patriotic member. The District would do the State a service in his election.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The Union nominee of the Ninth District, SAMUEL C. KEES, seems assured of his election. His nomination is indorsed by numerous of Democrats in the Sixteenth Ward, who reject the fealty upon them of Democratic nomination, and who recognize in Mr. KEES a man of high personal character, and of the ability and public spirit which will make him a most valuable legislator. The Eighteenth Ward, without distinction of party, appear determined to honor themselves in electing him.

TENTH DISTRICT.—BENJAMIN MENDELY, a well-known citizen and leading Union man, is the nominee in the Tenth District. His prospects of success are encouraging. *The District is being well worked*, and vigilant men will be attending to the business. Here, as everywhere, it needs constant and earnest work and watchfulness, not only to get out the Union vote, but to defeat the many frauds that there will be attempts to perpetrate.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—JOHN V. GARDNER, of the Twentieth Ward—and the Ward has no true nominee in the contest in the Twelfth District. He has had much experience in politics, is an energetic, wide-awake man. There is a strong feeling in the District against the Copperhead candidate, and no effort should be left unmade that will influence that vote to secure his election.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—FREDERICK A. VAN VLECK, formerly Assistant District-Attorney, is the Union nominee in the Twelfth. He is a young man of high character, well fitted by his intelligence and experience to represent the District in the Assembly and to make himself felt in all cases where matters are to be reported on for the interests of the country, subserved. His chances of election are good; they can be made certain; and if the loyal of his District so choose they will be.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—MICHAEL SEYMOUR is put in nomination in the Thirteenth District, and has the advantage of much personal strength. Thoroughly Union in his feelings, and with just and liberal views on questions of public policy, he is a safe man to intrust with the interests which a legislator has in charge. It is only necessary for the Union men to put their shoulders to the wheel, and keep it there till the polls close, to elect him.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—THOMAS STEVENSON, of the Eighteenth Ward, who has served as Councilman with integrity and to the advantage of the city. He has always polled a large vote wherever in nomination, and will have a successful one to-day if the Union men come up to the work as they should. The residents of this District, during the years, had ample opportunity to judge of the person they be electing good men and loyal to all positions. The necessity of electing Mr. STEVENSON over his Copperhead opponent is apparent.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—A large number of the most substantial citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, called in a request to WILLIAM W. WEBB to accept the Union nomination for the Assembly, Fifteenth District. He is a lawyer of ability, a man of enterprise, loyalty, and those who have brought him into the field should see to it, that he comes successfully over it. He would make an able, honest member, and a zealous effort will elect him.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—JAMES E. WALKER, Union nominee for the Assembly, is an intelligent, active, energetic man, just the one to work for success, and to deserve it. His nomination gives great satisfaction, and there should be no flagging on the part of the loyal of his District "from sunrise to sunset" in their efforts to insure his election.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—Hon. JOHN M. BEEB of Yorkville, is the Union candidate. He has heretofore served in the Legislature, his career there being marked by a devotion to the best interests of the State and an unwavering integrity. He is opposed by ISAAC W. GREEN and S. P. INGRAHAM, Jr. Every man who has the interests of the country at heart should rally to his support; not a vote should be lost to him. Those who desire to defeat GREEN—and there are many—should with one accord vote and work for Mr. BEEB. The Union and the State will have in his election a valuable triumph.

No Revenue Stamps Required on Voters' Certificates.

We have received the following letter from an Inspector of Elections, quoting the section of the Registry Law in reference to the vote of unregistered persons, and asking as whether or not the unregistered voter's affidavit requires a revenue stamp in accordance with the provision of the Tax law. Some confusion has been caused in this matter by the publication of a letter from the Assessor of the Fourth District, which gives an alleged decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the effect that a stamp is required, and that the omission by any Inspector will subject him to a fine of $50; but a public opinion from the Internal Revenue Commissioner was received yesterday, which says that a stamp is not required, as it would be a tax on the right of suffrage; and this opinion we suppose is final, or at least will apply to the election of to-day. We append in their order the inquiry, the letter of the Assessor, and the final opinion of the Commissioner:

LETTER OF INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Section 6 of the Registry law passed April 15, 1859, providing that no vote shall be received at any annual election in this State unless the name of the person offering to vote be on the said registry made on Tuesday or Wednesday preceding the election, unless the person offering to vote shall furnish to the Board of Inspectors his affidavit, giving his reasons for not appearing on the day for correcting the alphabetical list, and prove by the oath of a householder of the district in which he offers to vote, that he knows such person to be an inhabitant of the District, &c., &c. Under the Internal Revenue Tax it has been decided that an affidavit is a certificate within the meaning of the stamp act, requiring a five-cent revenue stamp. Chapter 307 of the session laws of 1861 requires that the Inspectors and all other officers authorized by law to take affidavits shall in all cases, upon request, take and certify any affidavit to be furnished by a voter not registered, without fee or reward or any charge therefor.

Query. Do all such affidavits require a United States revenue stamp canceled? Is a vote of an unregistered voter received under an affidavit not stamped a legal vote? AN INSPECTOR.

LETTER FROM AN ASSESSOR.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH ASSESSORY DISTRICT,
No. 69 FRANKLIN-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

To George W. Williams, Inspector of Elections, Sixth Ward:

SIR: In answer to your letter of this date, in regard to the liability to stamp tax of an affidavit of an unregistered voter, as required by the sixth section of the Registry Act, passed April 10, 1800, I have to say that, in a letter from Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, dated April 20, 1863, the forms of affidavits of the officer before whom an affidavit is made requires a five-cent stamp. The affidavit, therefore, of the party so making the same is null and void, unless a proper stamp is affixed. Such stamp may, however, under decision of the Commissioner, under date of June 11, 1863, be affixed by the party making affidavit in case of omission so to do by the officer, Inspector of Elections, or other, before whom it is made. Such omission would subject the officer to a penalty of one hundred dollars under the Excise Act of July, 1862, for issuing an unstamped certificate.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Fourth District, New-York.

OPINION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following opinion has been given by Mr. Commissioner LEWIS, of the Internal Revenue Department, on the question of requiring stamps to be put on certificates of unregistered voters:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2.

I think as stamped on certificates of unregistered voters would be a tax on the right of suffrage it ought not to be required. JOSEPH A. LEWIS.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT, BROOKLYN.—We trust that Mr. PERRY, the Union candidate for the Assembly, in the Fifth District, Brooklyn, will receive the support of all who appreciate the importance of having that District properly represented, and that this will secure his election. This would not be doubted but for the fact that Mr. CALLOWAY is running as an independent candidate against him, and that he receives the active support of the *Tribune* and *Evening Post*. What special reasons these Union journals have for opposing the regular Union nominee, against whose character, or the fairness of whose nomination no one has uttered a syllable, we are not aware. They may succeed in defeating him and in electing the regular candidate of the Copperheads. We trust, however, that there are enough loyal men in the District who realize the importance of sacrificing personal preferences to the public good to secure his election.

MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.—The contest between the Union candidate, Col. WOOD, and the Copperhead candidate, BENJAMIN FIELD, will be in all probability very close. If good war Democrats will avoid throwing away their votes upon KALBFLEISCH, Col. WOOD's election is certain. Let all true men remember that the great issue is whether the Government shall be legally sustained, or factiously crippled. All other questions are subordinated by the side of this. Every patriot in Brooklyn should stand by the flag, and vote for WOOD.

LOOK OUT FOR THE REGISTERED ALIENS.—There is a class of our population who are citizens enough to vote, and yet citizens enough to avoid the draft. Spot them, and give them the benefit of the law.

Declination of A. W. Kennedy.

OFFICE OF THE NINETEENTH WARD "PEOPLE'S UNION" REGISTRY BUREAU,
No. 158 EAST FIFTY-SECOND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to announce to the voters of this City and County, that I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for Register, and request you to call upon the party nominator, Union committee in the field, Mr. JAMES KETCHUM. I have delayed my withdrawal thus long because I differ with the other gentlemen for Supervisor and Register whom the Union party nominated, believing that I had no right to withdraw without compelling my associates, or those by whom I was nominated, (even though my nomination was not solicited by me, as that I was by them.)

Having obtained their consent, I cheerfully withdrew. Truly yours, ANM. W. KENNEDY.

A Letter to Gov. Seymour from a Union Democrat.

GOV. SEYMOUR—*Sir*: Will you permit me, as one of a class unrepresented by political partisanship, and who seeks only to ascertain which are the best measures and who are the best men before casting his vote for those measures and men, to propound in you of your spokesmen a few questions suggested by a careful perusal of your speech delivered on Saturday evening, at the Cooper Institute?

Before doing so, however, let me say that I agree with you, heart and soul, in the desire for an honorable, lasting and early peace. I also agree with you in the necessity which exists for keeping up a thoroughly organized and equipped army to defend the Union to the last man and the last dollar.

I also agree with you in preserving the Constitution intact, and for prosecuting this war solely on the basis of reunion, with a willingness to receive back the revolted States into the Union, and to adjust the terms of peace on the basis of reunion under the Constitution, or soon as the insurgents lay down their arms.

So far I go with you and so far the people go with you. Now where do we differ? Just in this, that until some just terms or mode of conciliation is practicable and apparent, it is folly to talk of any other means of restoring the Union than to fight for that Union. Your address at the Cooper Institute deals in generalities calculated to mislead the public mind as to the feelings of this Administration and its conduct of the war. An ignorant man, who had failed to follow the course of this rebellion, failed to watch the policy of the Government, and neglected to read the plain-spoken language of President LINCOLN, would draw the conclusion from your remarks that this Government and its Executive head, the President, refuse all terms of mercy with the South, and are bent upon the extermination of Slavery under any and all circumstances, staking alone at the obliteration of the States now in rebellion, whether they come back to the Union or remain in open revolt.

Sir, as one whose political proclivities long ago were thrown overboard, that he might look only at the compass of safety and cling to the Union by not interrupting or embarrassing the commander of the storm-tossed vessel, and as one who has watched that commander vigilantly and unceasingly in all his efforts to save the ship of State from anarchy and disunion—as such a man, I emphatically deny that your charges against the President are correct. The people, Sir, in my humble judgment, will never indorse such charges, however speciously advanced. And now to my interrogation, which perhaps some of your organs, if not yourself, may reply to. They are asked with the sincere desire to obtain information, but also with the belief that if answered honestly, they will not fail to redound to the glory of the man who, in the estimate of the people, as the recent elections are proving, is conducting this unhappy fratricidal war in a way best calculated to bring about an early and honorable peace—that is, by adopting no half-way measures, which would simply be no measures at all, but by energetically pushing on the war until the enemy lays down his arms; then, and not till then, can we dream even of a peace.

I would respectfully ask,

First—When and where did the President ever refuse to listen to terms of peace from the enemy?

Second—Has the enemy at any time, directly or indirectly, intimated any desire to return to the Union, or to accept of peace, save on the basis of disunion?

Third—Has any authoritative voice, within the enemy's lines, at any time, suggested or hinted at any practical terms of conciliation, which this Government might offer or they accept on the basis of reunion?

Fourth—Has the President at any time refused to adopt any practical policy of conciliation, and if so, what?

Fifth—Have not the political heads of the so-

The New-York Times, Tuesday, December 8, 1868.

Among the first of Bowerbird changes in Block eighteen will not be noticed. Bowerbird, and after morning, we have to-day the announcement of the dissolution of Messrs. Watson, Dorsey & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place. Mr. H. T. Dorsey retires from the firm and establishes himself as a Commission Broker at No. 1 Hanover-street. The remaining members of the old firm, consisting of the Messrs. Watson and Mr. E. De Bellair, continue the business as Watson, De Bellair & Co., at No. 24 Exchange-place.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total Receipts $15,625,297 80, including for Customs, $233,266 30; payments, $12,092,966 36; balance, $40,358,036 66.

The semi-annual dividend of the Kansas Bank is 3½ cent., free of Government tax, and payable on and after Nov. 10.

Markets.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady, sales 43,000 bushels Canada at $1 40@$1 45 for No. 2 and $1 47@$1 48 for No. 1; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45@$1 46; 3,000 bushels Red at $1 47; 8,000 bushels Amber Club at $1 52. CORN active and firmer, sales 45,000 bushels Canada at 80c. OATS steady, sales 3,000 bushels Canada at 56c. RYE dull at 82c. BARLEY unchanged. BARLEY MALT dull and heavy. PORK steady, sales 200 barrels Mess at $15 00@$15 25. BEEF unchanged. CUT MEATS steady, sales 100 packages Pickled Bellies at 6½c. LARD firmer, sales 500 tierces at 9½c. BUTTER and CHEESE unchanged. WHISKEY steady at 90c.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bowery	100
Merchants'	120	Commerce	100
America	120	Importers & Traders'	100
Butch. & Drovers'	120	People's	100
Mechanics'	120	Continental	100
Union	120	Metropolitan	100
Phenix	120	Market	100
Broadway	120	Corn Exchange	100
Leather Manuf.	120	Park	100
Seventh Ward	120	Chatham	100
Bank of the Republic	100	Mechanics' & Traders'	100
Bank of N. America	100	Greenwich	100

The half-yearly Dividend of the Bank of New-York is 4 ½ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for Bank Shares:

New-York	250	Manhattan	100
Mechanics'	250	Merchants' Exchange	100
Union	250	Leather Manuf.	100
Phenix	250	Seventh Ward	100
Broadway	250	Bank of the Republic	100
Butch. & Drovers'	250	Commerce	100
Mechanics' & Traders'	250	Importers & Traders'	100
America	250	People's	100
Union	250	Continental	100
Metropolitan	250	Market	100
Park	250	Corn Exchange	100
Chatham	250	Greenwich	100

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New-York	100	Bowery	100
Mechanics'	100	Commerce	100
Union	100	Importers & Traders'	100
Phenix	100	People's	100
Broadway	100	Continental	100
Butch. & Drovers'	100	Metropolitan	100
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Market	100
America	100	Corn Exchange	100
Union	100	Greenwich	100
Metropolitan	100	Park	100
Park	100	Chatham	100
Chatham	100	Mechanics' & Traders'	100
Merchants' Exchange	100	Leather Manuf.	100
Leather Manuf.	100	Seventh Ward	100
Seventh Ward	100	Bank of the Republic	100
Bank of the Republic	100	Commerce	100
Commerce	100	Importers & Traders'	100
Importers & Traders'	100	People's	100
People's	100	Continental	100
Continental	100	Market	100
Market	100	Corn Exchange	100
Corn Exchange	100	Greenwich	100
Greenwich	100	Park	100
Park	100	Chatham	100
Chatham	100	Mechanics' & Traders'	100
Mechanics' & Traders'

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1863.

PARKER'S MUSEUM.—Giant Boy, Mammoth Wax Figures, &c., of all kinds.—Dramatic Performances. Gallop, Tableaux and Ballet, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S.—Rosedale & co. The River Bank.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Coriolanus.

WINTER GARDEN.—Handy Andy.—Miscellaneous Artists.—The Returned Volunteers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Miss O'Reilly.—Po-ca-hon-tas; or, The Gentle Savage.

PARK THEATRE.—(Brooklyn).—Satan in Paris.—Alpine Maid.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—(No. 585 Broadway.)

ALHAMBRA CIRCUS.—English Acting.

BODWORTH'S HALL.—(No. 563 Broadway).—Vandenhoff's Readings.

IRVING HALL.—Hiawatha.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.—Les Vivacités du Capitaine.—La Fous de la Comtesse.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe conveys intelligence, obtained from a Richmond paper, that our batteries on Morris Island and three of the monitors opened fire on Wednesday last upon Fort Sumter. During the first twenty-four hours of the bombardment 1,215 shots struck the fort, and seven casualties resulted to the garrison. At last accounts Gen. Gillmore was persistently hammering at Sumter, without deigning to notice the rebel fortifications on Sullivan's and James Islands, which replied with a deliberate and steady fire.

The communications of the Army of the Cumberland are said to be in danger of interruption from a combined force of rebel cavalry, numbering 15,000, under S. D. Lee, Wheeler, Roddy and Forrest, who are south of the Tennessee, in the neighborhood of Decatur, Courtland and Tuscumbia, Ala. Forrest is reported to have been again wounded in a fight near Tuscumbia.

An official statement of Gen. Thomas gives the losses in Gen. Hooker's command during the late engagement near Chattanooga, as 350 officers and men. We captured one hundred and three prisoners and a thousand Enfield rifles.

FROM EUROPE.

The arrival off Cape Race on Saturday evening of the steamship *China* and at this port yesterday of the steamships *City of Washington* and *Germania*, gives us telegraphic news to the 25th ult. and our newspaper files to the 21st. The journals furnish many interesting extracts, of which a digest was published in the Times on Friday last, but of news, in the strict sense of the term, there is very little. The most important item is the fact that the capture of the English blockade-running steamer *Sir Robert Peel*, off the mouth of the Rio Grande, by the gunboat Seminole, is exciting attention, and is quite likely to cause as much discussion as the case of the *Peterhoff*. It is alleged at Lloyd's that there was not the slightest ground for the seizure. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had received honors from his friends at a farewell breakfast in London, and the students of the Non Conformist College had presented him with an address. The French policy in Mexico, it was thought, would soon be stripped of its disguises by semi-official announcements in the Paris Press, to the effect that the Mexican people desire the annexation of their country to France. American affairs continue to be discussed by the London journals as well as topics cognate thereunto.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen failed of a quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to Thursday.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the Comptroller transmitted additional claims for damages caused during the riots, numbered from 2,287 to 2,296, inclusive. They were referred to the Committee engaged in auditing these claims. The Substitute and Relief Committee submitted their final report. They state their expenditures as follows: For 1,785 substitutes, $535,500; for commutation of 99 conscripts, $23,700; to the families of four conscripts who elected to go to war, $1,200; to one substitute, who proved to be a deserter, after being mustered into the service, $125. Total paid for 1,888 conscripts, $560,525; add for expenses of the committee $16,807 25, makes a full total of $583,332 25, leaving unexpended of the $2,000,000 appropriated for this use the sum of $1,416,667 75, which is transferred to the new appropriation of $2,000,000. A number of small claims for damages, amounting to about $9,000, were reported for payment, and they were ordered to be paid. The Board adjourned to next Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Secretary Seward passed through Albany on Sunday, by special train, *en route* to his home in Auburn.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has issued orders preliminary to recruiting a negro regiment in that State.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, the case of Max Maretzek against the proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, for libel, came up on a motion to vacate the order of arrest. Pending the argument on the motion the Court adjourned.

The November Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Ingraham presiding, opened yesterday, but adjourned without transacting any business to Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The Court of Sessions also opened before Judge McCunn, and there not being a quorum of Grand Jurors present, those answering to their names were discharged till Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, to which time the Court adjourned.

The new subscriptions to the Popular Loan in this market yesterday were $2,412,000. The Money market was active, and the demand quite sharp from the brokers, which circumstance told against the Stock market late in the day. Gold 146. Exchange on London, 160½.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were depressed and generally cheaper yesterday. In view of the reports of heavy receipts at New-Orleans. Cotton was much lower, with a very limited inquiry. Groceries, Hops, Leather, Oils, Fruit and Tobacco were in moderate request. Hay, Wool, Whisky and Tallow were in good demand. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

The Forty-fourth-street cattle market opened Monday morning with about 2,200 cattle and a lively trade. The quality was a great improvement upon last week, and prime animals went off briskly at 10½c., and even 11c. ₩ lb., at which latter price some were sold, to be weighed. Further arrivals swelled the numbers up to 3,600 head, and prices fell off somewhat, especially on common droves. The morning rates were 4c. @ 9c.; better than last week, but the closing sales at night were at about last week's prices, and as more cattle are looked for, no improvement is anticipated to-day.

The Army and the Elections.—Our correspondent with the army before Charleston writes us that "nothing could exceed the exultation produced in the army of the reception of the news of Vallandigham's overwhelming defeat, unless we take into account the tremendous enthusiasm exhibited by the *Ohio regiments* in the Department of the South. The same news concerning the same event has reached us from all our armies all over the South. The Ohio troops who are now toiling through Western Louisiana, who are garrisoning the distant posts on the Mississippi River, who are occupying Little Rock, fighting in the Indian Territory, and hunting guerrillas through Missouri—those who are in the army of Gen. Grant, at Memphis, at Corinth, at Chattanooga, Knoxville and Nashville—those who are on the Gauley, along the Southern coast-line from Fortress Monroe to New-Orleans—have all of the glorious news that has reached their respective and widely-separated posts, taken up the thunderous shout that rose from Ohio on the 13th of last month, until it has been echoed from the heart of the South, and resounded around the entire circle of the rebel Confederacy. It braced up the hearts of our gallant soldiers, nerved their arms, and inflamed their patriotism, by showing them that they had a nation at their back, and a people who appreciated their services and sustained the cause for which they were laying down their lives.

Was there any such patriotic enthusiasm in our armies—were any such shouts heard from the ranks when Horatio Seymour was elected Governor of New-York? And would the success of the Vallandigham-Seymour candidates to-day produce any such effect? No, no. It would be a moral wet-blanket flung upon their warm and patriotic feelings. If anything could produce disheartenment and despair among not only the New-York regiments, but in all the regiments—if anything could quench the holy fires that burn in their hearts, or extinguish the light of patriotism which blazes from their eyes—it would be this.

Our Election To-Day.

The Empire State speaks to-day. She in turn pronounces her judgment upon Faction. The whole country awaits her voice with intensest interest. Every citizen of the State, from Montauk Point to Lake Erie, ought to help give that voice a distinctness and a force worthy of her rank. Every vote ought to be cast to tell with the directest emphasis against the policy which Gov. Seymour has been, with such infatuation, pursuing. This is the paramount object. Local issues and personal considerations shrink into insignificance when compared with it. Of all matters, the question of sustaining the war, and the constituted authorities, which are conducting it, is the vital one.

The President and his Cabinet may have made mistakes. Being human, they must have done so, for no set of men, or single man, was ever yet infallible. But that is no excuse for seeking to weaken them, and putting obstacles in their way. Mr. Madison's war administration abounded with errors of far greater character than any that have been imputed to this Administration even by its worst enemies. Take, for instance, the single well-accredited fact that the Administration of 1812 was on the point, in the early period of the war, of ordering all the ships of our little navy to remain in port to secure them from inevitable capture, and that Capts. Bainbridge and Stewart with difficulty obtained leave to put to sea. And yet within two months, naval victories were obtained which alone emboldened Congress to build that navy without which the war would have sunk us into unfathomable disaster and disgrace. For the two first years nearly every land campaign was full of blunders, and ended in a ridiculous miscarriage. But in *spite of all*, the great body of the people stood firm by the Administration, and succeeding generations have praised them for it. The Federalists who sought, in the weakness of the authorities of the Government, reasons for deserting the Government and practically aiding its enemies, have ever since been held in odium. Public opinion ought to fall with a thousandfold greater severity upon the factionists of the present day, who resort to the same pretexts, when there is vastly less excuse for complaint, and when, too, the consequences of embarrassing and disabling the Government would be not simply injurious, but absolutely fatal.

Let all true men in this great State rally to-day to support the Government, and visit their overwhelming condemnation upon the malcontent and factionist, Horatio Seymour. He has left nothing, within his reach, untried to alienate New-York from the great National cause. The State cannot sanction his conduct without bringing upon her escutcheon a blot that no time can efface. The motto "Excelsior," which has stood there before as the proudest, will become ever after a by-word and a hissing. Those who come after us will never forgive defection and recreancy at a crisis in the National life like this. The freemen of New-York are to-day virtually deciding the future moral rank of the State for years and even generations to come. The other great States have proclaimed, in trumpet tones, their determination to stand by the flag so long as there is a rebel in the field against it. If New-York falters and retreats, she will have no company, or, at the utmost, but one single small State with her. There will be no great State to share the inglorious distinction. The dishonor will thus be all the more signal, and all the longer remembered.

Again we say, let every true citizen faithfully perform his duty to-day, by giving his vote against the damaging and dishonoring policy of Horatio Seymour, and by using his best influence to constrain others to the same patriotic act. It is absolutely certain that this State can be redeemed to-day, and placed right before the country, if its true sons will but faithfully meet their obligations. Their majority, with proper effort, can be made many tens of thousands. If, for want of the effort, Faction shall still keep its ascendency, no reproach will be too severe for us.

For Register.—We trust that no Union man, and no man of any party, who appreciates official integrity and personal worth, will neglect to vote for John Keyser for *Register*. He has held the office for one term, and has discharged its duties with ability, industry, integrity and a courtesy which has commanded him warmly to all who have had any business with the office. He is a zealous and ardent Union man, and on every account, personal, official and political, deserves [illegible] his fellow-citizens. [illegible] the new Democratic candidate who are running against him.

Important and True.

We take great pleasure in confirming the *World's* statement that "*eighteen thousand of the Democratic of New-York troops have been or are to be sent home to vote*" at the election to-day. The number, we fear, is somewhat exaggerated by the indignant apprehensions of the *World*: we regret to say that probably not more than 10,000 of those citizens of this State who are serving their country and upholding the honor of its flag in the field will be able to exercise their right of voting at the polls this Fall. We wish it were otherwise. We wish that every man whom New-York has sent to the army, and who yet survives the bloody ordeal of battle through which they have passed, could avail himself of this first and dearest right of the American citizen. But for Gov. Seymour's veto, all could have had this privilege. As it is,—inasmuch as Gov. Seymour saw fit to insist that no citizen of New-York who had offered his life to his country should vote, unless personally present on election day in the district where he resides,—we are heartily rejoiced that the Government takes special pains to secure to as many of these men as possible the enjoyment and the exercise of the right of suffrage. We wish they could have spared fifty thousand instead of ten. If anybody on the face of the earth has a right to vote, it is the citizen who offers his life for the salvation of his country.

The *World* labors under a very serious misapprehension, in regard to some aspects of this matter, which we take pleasure in correcting. Not one of these soldiers has sent home to vote comes from the active Army of the Potomac: they are all from hospitals, convalescent camps and quarters where they can be spared without the slightest detriment to the public service. We know this to be true. It is not true, therefore, that Gen. Meade's movements are in the least degree hampered or retarded by the absence of these troops. They would not be used, if they had not come home, in case of an advance. We trust this assurance will relieve the *World's* anxiety and remove what seems to be its main objection to their being allowed to come home and vote.

On another point the *World*, though no less disturbed, is probably correct. It asserts that these soldiers are coming home to vote the Union ticket. We presume this is so. Thousands of them are Democrats, but not one in a thousand are Copperheads. They know what putting down the rebellion means. They know what sacrifices it involves, what earnest effort it requires, and what aid and support the Government needs. They see through the hollow sophistries by which Gov. Seymour pretends to be in favor of prosecuting the war, and yet resists, denounces, and so far as possible defeats every practical measure for the attainment of that end. They are not easily hoodwinked or humbugged on this subject, and, therefore, they are quite certain to vote the Union ticket. We can assure the *World* of one thing, from reliable knowledge,—namely, that no discrimination whatever has been made by the Government in designating men to be sent home. Furloughs have been granted to Democrats and Republicans alike—to all who could be spared, without knowing or seeking to know what votes they would be likely to cast. But we would not be understood as intimating that there can be any doubt on this point. They will all, or nearly all, vote the Union ticket. What they know and feel of the duty and necessity of supporting the Government will prompt them to do so. And they will be confirmed in this inclination by the abuse which is heaped upon them for voting, and upon the Government for letting them vote, in the organs of the so-called Democratic party.

The Soldiers Coming Home to Vote.—A City paper copies the following from the Washington *Union*, of Saturday:

"Over four thousand soldiers received transportation tickets yesterday from a single office in this city, to proceed to New-York on ten days' leave of absence. This to only one day's work of a single office; the aggregate of all the offices of the kind, for the whole time they may be so engaged, *will be enough to carry any election*, and at the same time give assurance to Gen. Lee that if he is particularly anxious for battle, he will dare to go to New-York for it."

If the election in this State is to be "carried" by any particular class of voters, we know of none better entitled to the privilege of carrying it than the citizen soldiers who have gone from the State to fight the rebels. Our Democratic neighbors seem to forget that these men are citizens—that they enjoy all the rights of citizens, including the right of suffrage, and that nothing makes it necessary to send their home on furlough, in order to vote, except Gov. Seymour's decision that they could not constitutionally vote anywhere else. They can vote here, for it is expressly provided in the State Constitution that "*for the purpose of voting*, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence *while employed in the service of the United States.*" These men have just the same right to vote they would have had if they had staid at home,—and what they have done to *forfeit* this right we are not aware.

The *Union's* anxiety to have Lee attack Meade's army while these men are away, is not likely to be gratified. We wish it were. Lee would take but little by his motion, for of all the soldiers sent home not one has been taken from the front.

Judge Robertson, of Westchester.—A communication was published in this paper yesterday morning, designed to affect injuriously the re-election of Wm. H. Robertson, the Union candidate for Judge of Westchester County, and to promote the election of his Democratic opponent. Nothing could be more unjust or unwise. Judge Robertson is well known throughout the county as a man of ability and integrity, and has discharged the duties of his office in a manner to command universal approval. He is zealous in his efforts to secure the election of Judge Wood[illegible] exploring and exposing the frauds that have so outraged and disgraced the county. We trust that his friends [illegible] that his reelection is put beyond all doubt.

The Rest of the Story.

A few days since, the Albany *Atlas and Argus* published a long report of the attempts made by Gov. Seymour to secure for the wounded New-York soldiers in the front ranks of the Army of the Potomac the presence and services of Dr. Swinburne, who went on as agent of the State. It was stated in that article that Dr. Swinburne, accompanied by T. S. Gillette, Esq., made application to the authorities at Washington, backed up by letters from Gov. Seymour and others, and were *refused* permission to go.

It may be well enough to complete this story by adding what the *Atlas and Argus* found it convenient, for its own purposes, to omit.

It is true that these gentlemen did apply to the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General, and failed to obtain from either the permission they sought. But the *Atlas and Argus* should have added that they next applied to President Lincoln, who said, after hearing a full statement of the case: "Gentlemen, I will telegraph Gov. Seymour in relation to this matter, and if he desires you to go to the front, you shall go."

Dr. Swinburne and Mr. Gillette then sent a dispatch to Adjt.-Gen. Strague, stating that the President would communicate with Gov. Seymour by telegraph, which he did, as follows:

Washington, May 12, 1863.

To Gov. Seymour:

Dr. Swinburne and Mr. Gillette are here, having been refused, as they say, by the War Department, permission to go to the Army of the Potomac. They now appeal to me, saying you wish them to go. I suppose they have been excluded by a rule which experience has induced the Department to deem proper. Shall, THEY SHALL HAVE LEAVE TO GO IF YOU DESIRE. Please answer. A. LINCOLN.

To this he received the following reply:

Albany, May 12, 1863.

To the President of the United States:

I have great confidence in Dr. Swinburne's skill, but I cannot set the Government at violent defiance. You know best the interests of the service, and I shall be content with your decision. I am obliged to you for your courtesy. Horatio Seymour,
Governor of New-York.

Is it quite fair in the *Atlas and Argus*, in the face of this correspondence, to hold President Lincoln responsible for the failure of Dr. Swinburne to reach the front? We "pause to see what kind" of an answer the *Atlas and Argus* will give.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 2.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

In magnificent contrast to the bankruptcy and financial lunacy which rule and ruin in Richmond, Secretary Chase's administration of the Treasury will show to the world a clean balance-sheet on the 1st of November. It will show the *filling of Seventy-five millions of suspended requisitions. It will show the payment of every creditor of the Government, whose claim was on that day audited and established.* There is to pay due to the brave men who, throughout the United States are battling for the Union. Secretary Chase has *thirty millions* piled up ready for them. The Paymaster-General's requisitions for September and October will be honored whenever presented.

The Treasury vaults contain gold enough to meet all demands payable in coin for nine months to come. From the Customs alone, the receipts are more than sufficient to pay the specie interest on the public debt as it accrues.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

During the month of October the receipts from Internal Revenue amounted to $8,811,708 95—an increase of three millions over the receipts of the previous month.

The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the following banks as depositories of the public money:

First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank, Washington, D. C.
First National Bank, Rondout, N. Y.
First National Bank, Newark, N. J.
Second National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
Second National Bank, New-York City, N. Y.

The following is a list of those designated as temporary depositories:

Second National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank, Rondout, N. Y.
First National Bank, Aurora, Ill.
First National Bank, McConnellsville, Ohio.
Second National Bank, Dayton, Ohio.
First National Bank, Troy, Ohio.
First National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio.
First National Bank, Canton, Ohio.
First National Bank, Steubton, Ohio.
First National Bank, Evansville, Ind.
First National Bank, Terre Haute, Ind.
First National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind.
First National Bank, Strasburgh, Penn.
First National Bank, Erie, Penn.
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Penn.
First National Bank, Scranton, Penn.
First National Bank, Marietta, Penn.
First National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn.
First National Bank, Wilkesbarre, Penn.
First National Bank, Springfield, Mass.
First National Bank, Worcester, Mass.
First National Bank, Stamford, Conn.
First National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
First National Bank, Watertown, N. Y.
First National Bank, New-York City, N. Y.
First National Bank, Franklin Manning, N. Y.
First National Bank, Davenport, Iowa.
First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
First National Bank, Janesville, Wis.
First National Bank, Bath, Me.
First National Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.
First National Bank, Nashua, N. H.
First National Bank, Ann Arbour, Mich.

THE REPORT ABOUT GEN. BUTLER CONFIRMED.

The correctness of the Times' announcement of Gen. Butler's appointment to command having been questioned, we publish General Order No. 280, dated Oct. 26:

First. By direction of the President of the United States, Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, United States Volunteers, is appointed to the command of the Richmond armed force, and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, on being relieved by Maj.-Gen. Butler, will report in person for orders to the Adjutant-General of the army.

Immediately upon Gen. Butler's taking command in North Carolina, an amazing tumble in the market value of field negroes will take place.

GEN. AUGUR.

Gen. Augur will, in a few days, be relieved from duty on his Court-Martial, and probably sent into the field.

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

Commissioner Lowe has decided that under the eleventh section of the Act for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, $600 exemption is to be allowed to all persons resident on property within the jurisdiction of the Tax Commissioners, and not to be allowed in respect to property not which the owner does not reside. In other words, every person who owns property subject to assessment is to be allowed the prescribed exemption, whatever may be the value of said property, provided he resides on it. If his property is not worth more than $600 the whole is exempt; if worth more, all above $600 is taxable. Where the owner does not reside on his property it is taxable for the whole value, where not otherwise exempt by the laws of the State.

A STRIKE OF WORKMEN.

All workmen engaged upon the Treasury extension have struck against an order of the architect that the men be paid by the hour, and that the various foremen fix the hours. These were fixed to-day at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., making the day nine hours and their wages less than they have been receiving. The men smoked their tools, and assembling to the number of hundreds, promulgated a meeting, and resolved to stand out against the order and to stand by each other. A Committee was appointed to wait upon Secretary Chase to request compliance with their demands.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 2.

REPORTS OF THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

A law passed during the late Congress requiring the reports of the Heads of Departments to be printed in advance of the regular sessions, so that members may, without delay, have the benefit of the official information. Heretofore, before the establishment of the Printing Bureau, from three to five months have elapsed before the documents were printed. To meet the requirements of the new law, the Navy Department has just placed in the hands of Col. Bureau, the Superintendent, several reams of manuscripts, and the Post-office and other Departments are busily engaged in similar labor. So far the first time in our legislative history all the public documents, with a few exceptions, will be placed in possession of the two branches of Congress at the commencement of the session.

ESCAPED PRISONER FROM TEXAS.

The Navy Department has been informed by Lieut.-Commanding Hunt, in a letter dated New-Orleans, Oct. 15, that James Cheap, a landsman, and one of the five men on board of the United States bark W. G. Anderson, whose ship's crew were captured by the rebels on St. Joseph's Island, Texas, on the 24 of May, has returned to that vessel; having effected his escape from his place of imprisonment, near Houston, on the 18th of August. Cheap made a journey of nearly 600 miles on foot, through the enemy's country, and only escaped recapture by the very liberal and very frequent aid he received from the Unionists he encountered during his trip.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. KIRTLAND.

The Navy Department has just issued a general order announcing the result of the General Court-martial of Philadelphia, which tried Lieut. J. W. Kirtland on the charge of embezzlement of an ordinary nature. Lieut. Kirtland was found guilty and sentenced by the Court to be dismissed from the naval service, and the sentence has been approved. Secretary Welles, in promulgating this order, says the Department trusts that this example will have the proper effect on both officers and seamen; admonishing the one that the law framed for the protection of seamen from a wanton or tyrannous abuse of authority shall not be violated with impunity; and giving seamen to understand that while they find their officers held to a strict account for the exercise of their authority, they, in their turn, are expected to conform to the requirements of their duty with readiness and cheerfulness.

THE BOUND ABSTRACTED FROM THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

It is ascertained that the statements to which some of the New-York papers, in regard to the abstraction of bonds from the Custom-house and the connection of Mr. E. B. Grafton therewith, are very incorrect. There is the best authority for saying that the evidence thus far adduced does not fix upon Mr. Spaulding any participation in the transaction.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Recognition Question—The Pamphlet on "France, Mexico and the United States"—A Pamphlet on the Mexican Expedition—The Burial of M. Billault.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Oct. 16, 1863.

As regards the question of recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the policy in Mexico, there are but two motives of action of the French Government, two questions for consideration—interest and force. The interest of France dictates a maintenance of friendly relations with the Government of Washington, and even if it did not, the question of force would at once put a stop to all discussion, for as man-of-war and artillery stand to-day, France could never land a ship-load of men on the American coast. The labor of Mr. Dayton at Paris is therefore easy and straightforward, and if the Confederacy had a thousand agents at Paris so able and as cunning as Messrs. Slidell, Mason and Gwin, they could not bring about an intervention in American affairs. They could not get over the two words: interest and force.

The pamphlet which was published in this city a month ago, entitled "France, Mexico and the Confederate States," and which was republished in the columns of the Times, was written, printed and circulated with the money of M. Erlanger, the negotiator of the Confederate Fifteen Million Loan, to back up the failing fortunes of that loan. In order to give the pamphlet the necessary circulation and influence, it was adroitly whispered about that it was the production of a writer of influence, and that it expressed the sentiments of people in high places. As soon, however, as the truth leaked out, the pamphlet fell flat to the ground.

To-day we have another pamphlet from the Press on the same subject, but this one is boldly signed by its author, and takes the other side of the question. It is the work of M. de Belleyme, a Bonapartist member of the Legislative Corps, who writes from conviction and not for the money of an interested party.

In the origin of the Mexican expedition, says the honorable Deputy, the idea of giving the throne to the Grand Duke Maximilian presented itself as a very wise one. Neither of the three Powers were to profit by the expedition; the Prince belonged to neither of them, and he was a man who was eminently suited by his personal qualifications to the position. But the abandonment of Prussia by the other two Powers, and the immense sacrifices imposed upon this Power in the prosecution of the war alone, have completely changed the face of the question. In presence of these facts, says M. de Belleyme, the primitive solution, which was then an equitable one, ceased to be so, and now every one in France is asking himself why the crown of France should be carrying coals in America a throne for an Austrian Archduke? But in view of the difficulties taken and preserved by France since the close of the war, probably by want of foresight, it has become a point of honor that she should offer no hindrance to the elevation of the Archduke Maximilian to the new throne. It will be only another example that France knows how to work for glory, and for nothing else. Under the circumstances, therefore, France has but one thing to do, and that is to render gallantly to the Grand Duke the new crown, to accept or to refuse, as he may think best. But what France ought not to do, adds the author emphatically, at any price, is to guarantee the crown to him. Let us forget, he says, if it is possible, the sacrifices accomplished; let us forget the past; not instructed by experience, let us save the future. The danger is there; it is such that an energetic and enlightened policy is necessary in order that France, after having allowed the Grand Duke to take his seat *on the throne of Mexico, shall not allow herself to be* induced besides to assure him the possession of it. "We demand, therefore, that France, now free even by the liberty she has left to the Mexicans, should abandon the country the moment the Archduke shall have taken his seat." M. de Belleyme then proceeds to show that the solution in question will be good neither for France nor for Mexico, nor for the Grand Duke Maximilian. But if the Grand Duke nevertheless should venture to put the crown on his head, he says, it will be neither dignified for France nor useful for the new Emperor that a French army should be maintained in Mexico; it will not be the business of France to drag for one instant the chariot of the Grand Duke Maximilian.

These sentiments of the honorable Deputy can-

request more nearly of the avowed movement to those of the Government than most people are willing to believe. It is certain that there is hesitation about [illegible] because, in the first place, France desires to be free of foreign embarrassments, so as to draw all her activity, united into the Public Treasury, absolutely necessary after a prostration of the recent suppression of the revolution in America, and does not desire and cannot afford a war with the United States; and thirdly, because French patience is beginning to give way under the almost daily insults which the pacification of the country and the promulgation of the occupation are creating.

The pamphlet of M. de Belleyme is in fact accepted in governmental circles as representing the present views of the Emperor, and as such I recommend it to your special attention.

The Monitor publishes the remarks of the London *Daily News*, approving the seizure of the Confederate rams, and there is other evidence to prove that the French Government regards the sending out of such vessels as a violation of international obligations.

Until the burial of M. Billault, which takes place to-morrow with great pomp and all the responses of the Government, the new arrangement of the Cabinet, whatever it is destined to be, will not be announced. At present it is believed that M. Rouher will take the personal statement's place, and M. Vuitry, M. Rouher's place. After M. Eugene M. Roumes has generally been regarded as the chief debater on the Imperialist side, and as he already shared with M. Billault the office of Defender of the Government, it is probable that he will be simply promoted to the place of first Defender of the Government, with an additional orator in the second place. M. Rouher's eldest daughter lately married Mr. Gabriel Wells, (by adoption the Count Wells de Lavalette,) son of the Marchioness de Lavalette, formerly Mrs. Wells, of Connecticut. The Count Wells de Lavalette has just been elected a Deputy to the Legislature and the whole family are for the Union in America. MALAKOFF.

Amusements.

Last evening was a busy one at the theatres—an anxious one for the critics; and a festive one for the public at large. Why Monday should be selected by all the managers of our places of amusement for the production of their specialties surpasses our power of comprehension. In Europe there is a very good reason for providing special attractions for that day. The poorer classes are then a little flush, and it is with them a sort of surreptitious holiday. But here everyone can afford to go to the play on all nights of the week if they are so disposed, and a novelty never fails to draw a good house whether it be produced on the first or the last day of the week. Managers, if they remembered this, might easily take an evening to themselves. Whatever one of the six it happened to be, the public would quickly recognize it as the novelty-night at their particular establishment, and the manager would receive that undivided attention from the Press which he cannot now expect. And it is, an important entertainment must frequently be dismissed with a paragraph—and that not always of the most exact character.

The musical and dramatic novelties that night were: 1. The [illegible] of M. Maretzek's second season at the Academy of Music, and performance of "Lucrezia Borgia," with remarkable ensemble; 2. The revival of Shakespeare's "Coriolanus," on a grand scale at Niblo's Garden; 3. The opening night of the Fleetwood at the Winter Garden; 4. The production of a new ghost piece at Barnum's Museum.

1. Dramarama.—If Mr. Pepper could bring him from the grave for a single night, which, fortunately, he cannot—would be astonished to find how the Borgia family has increased under the fond and paternal care of Mr. Maretzek. The dramatis personæ has in fact doubled since the composer's day. Instead of four principal singers there are now eight, and with the queerest names! It is easy enough to explain the cause of the increase. Mr. Maretzek required the services of first-class artists in what were really nothing but chorus parts. To distinguish them from the common herd and place them before the public, it was necessary to give them names. Mr. Maretzek has done it, and Fortunati, we repeat, would be astonished if he could take a census of the opera.

The immediate effect is certainly gratifying. It demonstrates, in a felicitous manner, the enormous difference in the calibre of voices. The half-dozen artists who consented to take part in the *finale* to the first act of the opera, last night, were, of course, in point of numbers, a contemptible minority, yet they seemed to subjugate and utterly silence the ordinarily vociferous gentlemen in their rear who constituted the majority. The effect was superb, and seemed to electrify the audience. Will the day ever come when an entire chorus can be found of such voices? Is it desirable, in view of the fragile nature of the human tympanum, to wish for it?

The merits of Mr. Maretzek's revival did not end with this choral demonstration. The caste was otherwise excellent. Mme. Medori, in the *rôle* of the heroine was superb, acting and singing with an impassioned earnestness that could hardly be excelled. Signor Mazzoleni was in fine voice, and contributed his manly style and intelligent action to the occasion. He was much applauded. Signor Bladon, as the *Duke*, was equally good; and Mlle. Sulzer, as the *Orsini*, added to the completeness of the cast. The opera was a marked success, and was so recorded by one of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the season. It will be repeated on Wednesday.

2. The critic has usually a pleasant task before him when he is called upon to visit Niblo's Temple. Under its present able management it has become famous for a liberal *mise en scène*, and for all those attentions to propriety in dress and scenery which mark the charm between a theatre of the first class and those of inferior rank. Unusual care has been bestowed upon the revival of Shakespeare's famous Roman play of "Coriolanus." The scenery is splendid. Mr. Wheatley's liberality in this respect has seldom been rewarded in a more ample manner. Some of the effects are startlingly vivid. We would particularly refer to those scenes where the effect of masses of picturesque warriors and citizens is superadded to the pictorial efforts of Mr. Seavers. The *finale* to the first act is, perhaps, the best of these. It is rare, indeed, that a tableau of such general splendor is seen on the American stage or elsewhere. The costumes and military appointments are brilliant and tasteful. They display even greater merit, being in many respects scholarly, and generally as correct as one can expect of a legendary period.

Mr. Fenton's impersonation of the haughty patrician and overbearing General is well marked, and certainly lacks nothing in the way of broad effectiveness. His translating under the happiness of friends, and his other exercises of the appreciation of the masses, were excellently realized. Subsequently, where the fiery temper of the soldier boils over, and the dictates of policy are forgotten in the seething sense of wrong, the tragedian became overwhelmingly vehement. In his scene with the tribune, he rose above the many-headed monster, as Gulliver towered above the Lilliputians, and his breath seemed to have the same power of plunging through many ranks. There are opportunities in this play for the most extensive kind of rampage, and we need hardly mention that Mr. Fenton was equal to them. Indeed, the entire performance was one that illustrated perfectly the peculiar character of the hot-headed and not very accommodating Roman warrior. Mr. McCutcheon was an excellent *Cominius*, but Mr. Seavers appeared to advantage as *Tullus Aufidius*. The multitudinous small parts were cast to the entire strength of the company. Madame Fenton was a stately *Volumnia*; Mrs. Allen was a charming *Virgilia*, and Mrs. Sherman a graceful *Virgilia*. We lack space to do more than state the complete success of the revival. It is one of Mr. Wheatley's most creditable efforts, and will, we trust, enjoy a long career.

3. Mrs. and Mrs. Florence are so well known and appreciated that it is only necessary to place on record the fact of their present engagement at the Winter Garden. In the peculiar province which they have made their own, they are rightly accepted as unrivaled. We hear with satisfaction that they come provided with novelties. The last of "stars" should take this precaution when they visit the Metropolis. It was unnecessary to open their budget last night. A large deputation of the public received them in three familiar pieces, and gave them a welcome which will probably endure for a week, at least.

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Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully observed.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free of the agent, N. B.—If any spurious imitation should be sent by any unprincipled dealer, will insure a bottle containing over 60 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

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DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN Pill or Powder, in fifteen minutes after one is taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the system. Sent to any address, secure from exposure, on receipt of Dr. WARD'S Establishment, No. 16 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted not to injure the health. If they fail the money will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 16 Liberty-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Regulator or Golden Pills. A lasting Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 16 Liberty-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Reserve manhood to the most shattered constitution. Office 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of boxes Dr. Hunters. The City is full of known quacks, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilled and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1847. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in this city enable him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Persons who may have been misled by quack advertisements, mineral poisons, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving immediate treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES of a delicate, painful or dangerous nature, or where treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. DUBOIS-CEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints on scientific principles. Office 129 Liberty-st.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEmale Irregularities or Sexual Debility, from whatever cause can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address to a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,947, Boston, Mass.

SUFFERERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF SELF-ABUSE will receive advice which will enable them to save many a dollar, by addressing a hereby relieved sufferer. W. M. STEDMAN, Camden, New Jersey.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

AN ÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, sole Manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, quite perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the slightest effusion of the gallest. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 507 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth without pain; ether only one, by the nitrous oxide gas. Administered by Dr. Colton, the original maker and discoverer. Office No. 19 Bond-st. S. C. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.

LAWYER.—I TAKE GOOD CASES AND HAVE Law to sell. I have gained the case. Advice free. E. HOWE, Attorney and Counselor, No. 19 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all lots, pieces or parcels of ground, and to all others whom it may concern, that the following assessments have been confirmed and are lodged in the Bureau of Assessments for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in Fifty-seventh-st., from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eleventh-avenue.

For a sewer in Second-st., from Fourth-street to Stuyvesant-square.

For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-st.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Yorkville Dock, foot of East-st.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fifty-seventh-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; also on Fifty-eighth-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; also on Fifty-ninth-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; also on Sixtieth-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; also on Sixty-first-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; also on Sixty-second-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; also on Sixty-third-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; also on Sixty-fourth-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; also on Sixty-fifth-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; also on Sixty-sixth-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; also on Sixty-seventh-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; also on Sixty-eighth-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; also on Sixty-ninth-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; also on Seventieth-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; also on Seventy-first-st., between Fifth and Ninth-avenues; 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LAW REPORTS.

The Mercury-Messenger Libel Suit—Rights and Duties of Public Journalists.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Mon Morstadt vs. *Caulfield and Whitney.*—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest which had been obtained against the defendants as proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, upon a charge of libel made against them by the plaintiff as the lessee and manager of the present opera season of the Academy of Music.

It will be remembered that the *Mercury* was pretty severe in its criticisms upon the performances and performances at the opera. The defendants were arrested and gave bail in the sum of $10,000. Upon the argument of the motion to vacate the order, counsel for the defendants contended that the published articles were criticisms upon public theatrical performances which the defendants, as public journalists, were justified in writing. That there was no injury to the private character of the plaintiff, such as the Code conferred any authority to arrest for.

That the plaintiff had not negatived the truth of any of the allegations in the published articles.

Pending the argument, the Court adjourned to Wednesday.

Judah and Dickerson for plaintiff; James and Dunphy for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

McAllerton vs. *Weisner.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer, with costs.

Henry vs. *Schenck.*—Demurrer overruled, and judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Campbell vs. *Campbell.*—Referred to John H. Harriott, Esq., to hear and determine.

Hedges vs. *Gross.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Jarmin vs. *Pignolet.*—Judgment for plaintiff; amount not over $3,000.

Fountain vs. *Bradley*; *Bank of Pittsfield* vs. *Harbrouck.*—Judgment for plaintiffs. Referred to John H. Harriott, Esq., to compute amount, &c.

Van Vechten vs. *Nugent.*—Judgment for plaintiffs. Referred to Charles Price, Esq., to compute amount, &c.

Morrison vs. *Finder.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Smith vs. *Judge*; *Judge* vs. *Mason*; *Wilcox* vs. *Wood*; *Journay* vs. *Perkins*; *Cooper* vs. *Burr.*—Motions denied with costs.

Messing, Receiver, vs. *Grayson.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Kelly vs. *Lewis.*—Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Sherman vs. *Farley.*—Judgment in conformity with written decision.

Law vs. *Burroughs*; *Brust* vs. *Lee*; *Hicks* vs. *Vernon.*—Demurrer overruled with $10 costs, with leave to defendants to demur within ten days on payment of costs.

Cleary vs. *Schmidt.*—Judgment for the defendant on the demurrer with costs.

Devenis vs. *Petina.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 2, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts at the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 95 bbls. Ashes, 27,361 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 230,070 bushels Wheat, 145 bushels Corn, 8,140 bushels Rye, 16,053 bushels Barley, 158,316 bushels Oats, 2,467 bushels Malt, 2,219 pkgs. Provisions, and 641 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Continue scarce and quiet. Pots at $7 25 and Pearls at $9 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand, to-day, at unchanged quotations. We quote Java, at 30c.@40c.; Ceylon, 30c.@35c.; Rio, 21c.@24c., (with sales of 430 bags;) Laguayra and Maracaibo, 23 1/2c.@25c.; St. Domingo, 20c.@22c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 57,203 bags and 1,500 mats, against 62,624 bags and 17,067 mats, same time last year. The stock on hand includes 97 bags and 1,500 mats Java, 42,909 bags Rio, 6,053 bags Ceylon, 2,195 bags Maracaibo, 2,219 bags St. Domingo, 600 bags Laguayra, 157 bags Savanilla, 156 bags Jamaica, and 37 bags Costa Rica.

COTTON—Is quiet and much depressed to-day. Middlings being quoted down to 70c.@71c., ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is heavy and drooping, to-day, the demand being moderate. Sales, since our last, 16,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 05; poor to choice old and new extra State at $6 10@$6 70, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 35 ₱ bbl. The market closing very irregularly.

Superfine State and Western	$5 90@$6 05
Extra State	6 10@ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 70@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	7 20@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 40@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 8 00
Poor to very choice Extra Minnesota	$5 90@$11 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at declining prices. Sales, since our last, 1,450 bbls. at $7@$7 65 for poor to good superfine; $7 70@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet and heavy. Sales 750 bbls. Extra at $6 15@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 60@$6 50 for superfine ₱ bbl. Sales: 300 bbls. Corn Meal is scarce and in demand at $5 for Jersey, $5 50 for Marsh's Caloric, Atlantic Mills and Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in request at $2 75@$3 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light demand, and has been quoted down 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel to-day, in view of the heavy arrivals. Sales since our last, 126,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 70; Amber Western at $1 44@$1 50, the latter an extreme rate for extra. Michigan; Red Western at $1 34@$1 42; Mixed do. at $1 41; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 35@$1 38; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 34; Chicago Spring at $1 30@$1 35; White Genesee at $1 70; Red Genesee at $1 39 ₱ bushel. Rye has been in moderate demand at irregular prices. Sales 21,000 bushels, at $1 07@$1 07½ for sound Mixed Western in store; $1 09 for do. afloat and delivered; $1 05@$1 06½ for unsound do.; $1 09@$1 10 for Yellow Western and White do. ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 10@$1 23½, according to quality, ₱ bushel; sales, 5,000 bushels. Oats are heavy and drooping to-day. We now quote Canada at 60½c.@62c.; Western at 61c.@62c.; State at 62c.@63c. ₱ bushel. Sales 28,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley continues in fair demand, at $1 25@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Sales 12,600 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at $1 60@$1 90 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at 20c.@22c. for poor to choice New, and 16c.@22c. for last year's crop, according to qua. ity. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited; prices are firm. Stock 1,329 hhds. and 3,166 bbls., against 4,169 hhds. and 3,066 bbls. same time last year. Sales, to-day, 240 bbls. New-Orleans, at 54c.@61c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly sought after, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3 65@$3 15 ₱ gallon; Resin, $4 00@$6 ₱ 280 lbs; Tar, $12 00@$16 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request to-day at irregular prices, including Crude Whale at 61-60 @61 15; do. Sperm at 91 @92; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 22½; Unbleached Sperm $1 30@$1 35; Linseed, $1 40@$1 41; No. 1 Lard at 80c.@$1 10; City Red 75c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and 26 25@26 50 and $4 50@$4 62½ for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 27c.@28c.; Refined do. 52c.@53c., free, and 41 1/2c.@43c. in bond ₱ gallon. The Oil City *Register*, in its review of the oil trade for last week, says: "Both buyers and sellers are holding off here, the former not liking to buy on a declining market, and the latter holding on in the hope of a better state of affairs. The advices from every point are decidedly unfavorable, and, for the first time since July, the buyers have the advantage. The transactions have been very limited. We hear of a small sale at the Sherman well at 94 bbls. ₱ bbl.; also a sale of 300 barrels of this point on Monday, on the wharf, at private terms. Indeed, we know of no sale at a range of prices at the wells, from $4 00@$4 50, and $5 00 on the spot. The market closes inactive. Freight to Pittsburgh, $1 25 ₱ bbl."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and cheaper, to-day, sales since our last 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 75 for New Mess; $16 50 for Old Mess, and $11 75@$12 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Stock of Pork, 143,705 bbls. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₱ ₱. Bacon is in moderate request at 7¾c.@10c., according to quality ₱ lb. Sales, 650 boxes. Lard is heavy to-day; sales, 20,000 pcs. and bbls., part for future delivery, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited request at former rates; sales, 120 bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $11@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $24@$26, India Mess $27@$28 ₱ tierce. Stock of Beef, 35,000 tierces and bbls. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ₱ bbl.; sales, 70 bbls. Butter quiet, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 29c.@32c. for common to prime State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive at 12c.@16c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are in demand and are steady; sales since our last 500 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12c.@12¾c.; Porto Rico, at 12¾c.@13c.; and Cuba at 11¾c.@12¾c., and 40 boxes Havana at 13c. ₱ lb. Refined sugar is in request, ranging at from 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Nov. 1,

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Cuba, hhds.	25,559	21,624	14,664
Porto Rico, hhds.	1,727	1,743	2,252
New-Orleans, hhds.	612	7,456	1,901
English Islands, hhds.	432	—	—
Martinique, hhds.	—	—	1,144
Grand total hhds.	28,024	40,823	19,636
Melado, hhds.	2,521	25	—
Total boxes	12,564	7,516	23,231
Total bags	286,279	42,849	61,466

TALLOW—Sales 180,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12¼c., and 31½ pkgs. Grease at 10½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet, but steady.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses in October.

	Ky.	Va.	N. C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock Oct. 1, 1863, hhds.	42,146	2	16	46,619	
Received since	2,327	—	—	2,327	
Total	44,723	2	16	44,797	
Delivered since	5,199	—	1	5,200	
Stock Nov. 1, 1863, hhds.	35,524	2	11	35,577	
Stock Nov. 1, 1862, hhds.	23,751	20	6	26,780	

Receipts of Domestic Produce.

	Barrels.	Cake.	Lards.	Tierces.
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1863, bales.	611	220	372	1,203
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1862	2,100	304	—	877
Total	2,711	524	372	2,080
Deliveries since	2,175	454	—	1,630
Stock Nov. 1, 1863	1,177	70	372	450
Stock Nov. 1, 1862	2,512	115	—	1,202

WHISKY—Sales to-day 1,200 bbls., in lots, at 89½c.@91c., chiefly at 91c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were somewhat better to-day; rates exhibited no remarkable alteration. For Liverpool—26,000 bushels Wheat within a range of from 9d. @9½d. ₱ bushel; 100 tns. Lard and 200 tons Logwood at 27s. 6d.; 2,000 boxes extract Logwood and 25 tons Tallow at 30s.; also, by steamer, 600 boxes Bacon at 25s., 1,500 pkgs. Butter and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 60s. ₱ ton. For London—600 bbl. Flour at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bush.; 200 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. @18s.; 75 tons Wood at 32s. 6d.; and, by steamer, 850 pkgs. Provisions at 45s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—50 tns. Beef at 5s. ₱ tc. For Cork and a market—20,000 bushels Wheat at 8s. ₱ quarter. For an English port direct—1,200 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Havre—450 bbls. Petroleum at 70s. 30 bbls. Ashes and 200 pkgs. at 60f.

Personal.

—Mrs. Sinclair, widow of the once famous tenor, and mother of Mrs. Catharine Sinclair (formerly Forrest,) of Staten Island, died recently at Glasgow, England, aged sixty-four years. The deceased lady was the granddaughter of Col. Clarkson, long commander of the garrison at the Castle of Edinburgh, and her father, Capt. Norton, of the First Royals, was killed in Egypt.

A gold medal was awarded to the WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine at the late fair of the American Institute, for excellence of its running and perfection of work.

One dollar's worth of tell-tale cut patterns in the Winter Number of Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashion. A beautiful Chromatic Lithic steel plate, double-breasted Waist, a fashionable Sleeve, and two Children's Patterns. Ready Nov. 1, and will be the most magnificent, interesting and valuable number, in every respect, ever issued.

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving, it is unsurpassed. A single drop nothing like lather. Sold by all fancy goods dealers and druggists. Beware of the Spurious and White, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

Illusion Wigs, Toupees, Jubilees of the Scotch Hygienic Depot for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. General Depot at L. Ramsay, No. 885 Broadway, New York.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CORBAY—LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Oct. 29, by Rev. A. D. Francis, Mr. WILLIAM D. CORBAY and Miss CHARLOTTA LAWRENCE, only daughter of the late Nehemiah Lawrence, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

FETTIS—LOCKWOOD.—At St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 2, by Rev. P. W. Brathwaite, ALBERT FETTIS, of New-York, and HELEN M., daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Lockwood, of the former place. No cards.

PALMER—MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, at the Middle Dutch Church, on Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Mr. Smith, FOWLER D. PALMER, of Blue Stone, N. Y., and Miss ELLA A. MARTIN, of Brooklyn.

SHERWOOD—KINNERSMAN.—In the Cathedral, at Toronto, Canada, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, by the Rector, Rev. St. Grenfell John D. Sherwood, Esq., of the City of New-York, Counsellor-at-Law, and EMMALINE KINNERSMAN, of Niagara Falls, Canada.

DIED.

BENNETT.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 31, MARIA L. MELBURN, wife of Richard Bedell, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 23 Bond-st., without further notice.

BURNETT.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, CAROLINE, infant daughter of Wilson A. and Caroline Burnett, aged 3 months and 4 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 169 West 45th-st.

BRAGG.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, of croup, ANNA R. BRAGG, daughter of Henry F. and Serena Bragg, aged 4 years, 9 months and 10 days.

Funeral at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, from the residence of her parents, No. 422 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BAXTER.—In Waterbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, Master PERLEY BAXTER, youngest son of Samuel and Anna Eliza Baxter, aged 1 year and 10 months.

CAMPBELL.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 31, JOHN A. CAMPBELL, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and members of Hackensack Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 83, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Second Reformed Dutch Church, in Hackensack, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Trains leave from foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 9½ and 11½ A. M., and returning, leave Hackensack at 4 and 6 P. M.

FLANAGAN.—On Monday, Nov. 2, FRANCES FLORENCE FLANAGAN, eldest daughter of John R. Flanagan, aged 20 years.

Her funeral will take place at St. Andrew's Church, corner of 6th-av. and 127th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HUNTERSON.—Suddenly, in New-Rochelle, on Sunday morning, Nov. 1, of congestion of the lungs, JOHN G. HUNTERSON, of the firm of Jenkins & Huntington, in the 32d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Cambridge for interment.

IRELAND.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 1, GRACES IRELAND, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 47 Lexington-av.

IRVINGTON.—Suddenly, at Shelfield, Eng., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, ISABELLA R. IRVINGTON, relict of the late Maj. W. E. Duff, U. S. A.

JENNY.—Suddenly, in Westport, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 31, MARY A., wife of Francis W. Jenny.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL.—On board bark *Mary and Louisa*, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, on the passage from Smyrna to New-York, J. MARSHALL, Jr., of New-York.

NEWKIRK.—At his residence, Fordham, Westchester County, on Saturday morning, Oct. 31, of consumption, Ex-Lieut. BENJAMIN NEWKIRK, of Company G, 8th regiment New-York State Militia, aged 41 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lebanon Lodge, No. 274, A. M., and the fraternity in general, and the members of the 8th regiment N. Y. State Militia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence. The train will leave the Harlem Depot, at 9½ o'clock A. M., for Fordham. Carriages will be in readiness at 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 11½ o'clock P. M., to convey the remains to Greenwood Cemetery.

BYRNE.—In Flatlands, on Monday, Nov. 2, PHEBE A. BYRNE, aged 4 years and 21 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock, from the house of her brother, Jacob Nyerman, at Flatlands Mock.

SUTHAN.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 31, LAWRENCE SUTHAN, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 159 Waverley-place, without further invitation.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, after a short but severe illness, at the residence of his brother-in-law, D. A. Eichler, HENRY SMITH, aged 69 years.

His relatives and friends, also the members of the Hat Finishers' Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Willet-st. M. E. Church, this day, (Tuesday,) Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SEAMAN.—In Quitman, China, on Wednesday, July 22, Capt. CHARLES H. SEAMAN, of the Imperial Army, formerly of the First New-York Mounted Rifles, son of Henry J. and Adaline L. Seaman, in the 31st year of his age.

Obituary.

Another strong man has fallen. Rev. JOHN WAYLAND, D. D., of this place, died suddenly, on the 16th of October ult.

Born in the City of New-York, Dr. Wayland lived in his childhood and youth, in the City of Troy, where his father was pastor of a Baptist Church. After graduating at Union College with high honors, he became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Brown University, Providence, R. I., of which institution his brother, Dr. Francis Wayland, is President. Becoming at length a clergyman of the Regular Baptist Church, he was made rector of a Church at Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. WAYLAND'S sermons were the productions of a pious heart, and a strong, masculine intellect, trained to close and logical thinking, and having critical control of appropriate and polished language. Calculated deeply to impress mature and cultivated minds, they also had the merit of being easily comprehended by the illiterate and simple. Hence, as a preacher, he had a discourse for every occasion that was remarkably fit; and a discourse for the occasion was said of a minor effort of one of the most eminent clergymen that England ever produced, "Though it was not masterly, none but a master could have preached it." After twelve years of useful labor at Rozbury—not in the pulpit alone, but in the discharge of all the duties of his sacred office—he went to Europe, where he sojourned for a time, adding new stores to the knowledge of his cultivated mind. Returning, he soon after, and about two years since, became a resident of this village—not as Rector of a Church, but as a private citizen—for he, indeed, as a private citizen, for by his many good works he soon became known to the community.

In all charitable, educational and patriotic enterprises his talents, and also his voice and his purse, were enlisted. He did not wait for the needy to seek him—he went to them. In social and in business circles, he proclaimed the most uncompromising patriotism; and when, soon Monday, he preached, he called upon to address the Almighty and the people in behalf of our country, it is said a minister and a patriot, he was made of stuff like those Revolutionary clergymen—WITHERSPOON, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and MUHLENBURGH, who, after preaching, threw off his clerical robes, girded himself with his congregation in a General's uniform and marched out to fight and drive to ward for his country. In the death of Dr. WAYLAND, a great man has been gathered—a Christian, a patriot, a public spirit. Those who mourn for him as a husband, father and brother, and those who have been his pastoral charge, and the whole Baptist denomination, may well sorrow deeply by sympathy, he says he during testimony, nor was any needed—his testimony was given while living, and by his manner of living. "I desire," said an eminent preacher, urging the improvement of all our opportunities, "I desire to enter the University of Heaven." Who can doubt that she departed Dr. WAYLAND has taken a high place among that higher order of beings? This world loses and the next world gains attractions, when death rears as he leave here, and go there.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, Oct. 19, 1863.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Illinois	Nov. 3	Boston	Liverpool
Ballona (Spr.)	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool
City of Cork	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Carolina	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Edinburgh	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Adriatic	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Eldon	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Fontenoin	Nov. 21	New-York	Southampton
Persia	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Kedar	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool

FROM SCOTIA.

Nova Scotian	Oct. 21	Liverpool	Quebec
Ocean	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New-York
Caledonia	Oct. 27	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston
Glasgow	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston
Arabia	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Hibernian	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York
City of London	Nov. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York
Anglia	Nov. 9	Liverpool	Boston
Louisiana	Nov. 10	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

George Washington	Nov. 1	New-York	New-Orleans

FOR HAVANA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Eagle	Nov. 6	New-York	Havana.
Cuba	Nov. 6	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana.
Tubal Cain	Nov. 10	New-York	Havana and Nassau
Dorsica	Dec. 1	New-York	St. Domingo, &c.
	Dec. 1	New-York	Havana and Nassau

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Illinois	Nov. 18	New-York	Nicaragua.

FOR EUROPEAN MAILS.

The mails for Europe by the *Scotia* close on Wednesday at 9:15 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus*, via Quebec, close on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Etna* close in this City on Saturday, at 12:30 A. M.

The mails for the German States by the New-York close on Saturday, at 12:30 A. M.

FOR HAVANA.

The mails by the *Eagle* close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails by the *Oneida* close on Friday at 2 P. M.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The mails by the *George Washington* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

FOR THE SOUTH PACIFIC, &c.

The mails by the *North Star* close on Tuesday (to-day) at 12:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	8 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	8 A. M., 12 and 6:00 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

On Sunday the Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 2—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Mr. O'Dutchine, Mr. Elder, Mr. Dundas, Rev. Mr. McNulty, Mr. Stebbins, Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Miss Bulcock, Miss Bellamy, Miss Bowers, Mrs. Quarrison and daughter and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Sandham, Capt. Dyer, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Thistlewood, Mr. and Mrs. McCaffery, Mr. Down, Mr. Cook, Mrs. Brampton, Mrs. Ayers and two children, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Bradley, Miss Rottman, Mr. Michley, Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Barr and three children, Mrs. Thomas and three children, Mrs. Irving, Miss Gordon, Miss Billington, Miss Astrand, Mr. Reynolds and two children, Mr. First, Mr. Chase, Mr. Wall, Mrs. Myers and two daughters, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Birch, Mr. Miner, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Miner, Mr. Blackley, Mr. Sidney, Mr. Helmcourt and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby, and 441 in the steerage.

NOV. 2—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg.*—A. Lorentz, Edwin Webb, Mr. Reed, Albert Ballard, E. T. Redfield, Mr. and Mrs. Lady, Mr. and Mrs. George Redfield and child, C. Mueller and child, Wilmer Lady, Richard Dawson, H. E. Atwood, Wm. H. Stein, M. Moorak, Max Friedlander and two ladies, A. Buckner, lady, three children and servant, L. F. Windmuller, W. Storrs, Miss Storrs, E. Dietmer, John Winter, Mr. Seyffert, E. N. Lane, Mr. H. Hirschberg, F. Burmann, T. H. Hoyt and wife, Mrs. Anna Ellis and child, Theodal 65, and 161 second cabin and 622 steerage passengers.

In ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London.—Mr. William F. Peters, John Cartlidge.

Miscellaneous Marine News.

SUN RISES..... 6 | 11 | Sun sets..... 4 57 | Moon rises 11 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 10 | Gov. Island.. 12 45 | Hell Gate.. 3 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Nov. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana, Ludlam, Heinemann & Co.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships R. Nottebohm, Lamb, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall; Zephyr, Brower, Acapulco, Merchant & Cuna; Rosalie and Fiscal, (Fr.,) Gardy, Marseilles, Baker & De Voria; David Reading, Hayden, Liverpool, J. W. Smith & Co.

Barks Vertia, (Ital.,) Cunas, Cork, Baxter & De Voria; Scio, Hume, Port Royal, J. O. Baker & Co.

Brigs Waverley, Small, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Clara D. Robbins, Mulligan, Havana, H. H. Rogers & Bros. & Co.

Schooners Ann and Susan, Pierson, Port Royal, R. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Bird, Bird, Kingston, Jamaica, Butler, Munch, Meinecke & Wendt; Hanna, (Norw.,) Linde, Londonderry, Hampton & Baldwin; C. D. Hallock, Folly, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Addie G. Barnes, Seeley, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. Waring, Hanlon, St. Andrews, &c. Frye & Co.; J. B. Small, (Br.,) Small, Santa Maria, Gonsalla, Cuba, Joseph Nickerson, Wight, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; J. Bell, Bell, Georgetown, Lamprey & Snow; Hanna, (Norw.,) Linde, Londonderry, Hampton & Baldwin; C. D. Hallock, Folly, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Addie G. Barnes, Seeley, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. Waring, Hanlon, St. Andrews, &c. Frye & Co.; J. B. Small, (Br.,) Small, Santa Maria, Gonsalla, Cuba, Joseph Nickerson, Wight, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; J. Bell, Bell, Georgetown, Lamprey & Snow; Fortress Monroe, R. C. Wheeler; Maria Louisa, Robbing, Alexandria, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Boston, Fairchild, Port Royal Oct. 26, via Hatteras Inlet 31st, and Fortress Monroe 1st inst., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left at Fortress Monroe the steamer Prometheus, for New-York. Oct. 27, off Wilmington, N. C., spoke U. S. steamers Matanzas, Montgomery, Grand Gulf, Calipso and Mercedita, blockading, all. Also off New Inlet, U. S. gunboat Florida, all well.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Oct. 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburgh 19th ult., and Southampton 31st, with mdse. and 618 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived Sandy Hook 2d inst. at 4 A. M. 23d, Cape Race in sight, stopped for 18 hours to repair the machinery; during the time the G. was boarded by the boat of the Associated Press. Had westerly winds most of the passage.

U. S. steamer Arrowsmith, A. K. Spaulding, Hoover, Port Royal Oct. 27, via Beaufort, N. C., U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. She has on board 400 sick and invalids from the army of the Potomac.

Steamship Thomas Swann, Hobert, Porto Cabello Oct. 2, and Curacoa Oct. 24, with hides and cotton to J. E. Bacon.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Merkaly, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & E. Briggs.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight 1st ult., with mdse. and 44 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. 18th ult., lat. 44, lon. 37, passed the hull of a large ship on fire, with her spars gone. Her appearance was that of being an American ship.

Ship F. J. Gabain, (Brem.,) Von Hagen, Bremen Sept. 24, with mdse. and 4 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. 31st came very heavy weather.

Ship Rescolvia, Harris, Liverpool 24 ds., with mdse. and 644 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Star of the West, Berry, of and from Liverpool 6th ult., with mdse. and 302 passengers to Saml. Thompson's nephew. 17th ult., lat. 42, lon. 27, saw a vessel about 21 miles off, showing the Red Sailing Lights, and ran near her. Same evening, saw a large screw frigate steering E.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight 25 ds., with mdse. and 44 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Ship Adele, (Hanov.,) Chapman, Antwerp 34 ds., with mdse. and 300 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Roger A. Holm, Stevens, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. and 200 passengers to J. & E. Smith & Co.

Ship Friederick, (Brem.,) Fassoe, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. and 265 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Ellen Morris, (of New-Haven,) McCarty, Rotterdam 6th ult., with sugar, &c., to Daniel Trowbridge. Had very heavy weather most of the passage. Was 16 ds. from lat. 53 to 36.

Brig Southern Belle, (of Mexico,) N. P., Gainesville, Tamaulipas, Sept. 26, with sugar and iron to Joseph Stoner. Has been 19 days north of Hatteras with heavy northerly winds.

Brig Eclos, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Burns, Malaga, 42 ds., with fruit to Holmdoe & Baldwin.

Brig Coral, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Wilson, St. John, N. B., 4 ds., with laths to Fel Frye & Co.

Brig Zero, (of Mainland, N. S.,) Seneca, Cow Bay, C. B., 8 days, with coal to Phillips & Co.

Brig Kate, (Br.,) Mollenhauer, Lingan, C. B., 8 ds., with coal A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Porto Rico, Howett, Croton Point for Port Jefferson.

Schr. Yorktown, Waughlain, Baltimore, with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. C. Ranson, Mathis, Philadelphia, for Excelsior.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Averill, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Ocean Star, Henry, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. D. E. Baldwin, Nelson, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Otis Amos, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Gentile, Goldsell, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Cornelia, Henderson, Rondout for Lynn.

Schr. H. S. Parkhurst, Wix, Greenport for Boston.